

HAWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1895.

Area, 1,808 acres ; *Rateable Value* (1895), £10,874 ; *Inhabited Houses* (1871), 656 ; (1881), 877 ; (1891), 1,099 ; *Population enumerated* (1871), 2,884 ; (1881), 3,816 ; (1891), 5,034 ; (*Estimated* 1895), 5,460.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—This district has been regularly inspected during the past year, and special visits have been made in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease. Steady progress is made in the abatement of insanitary conditions found, as will be seen on reference to Table VI.

SANITARY CONDITION AND PROGRESS.—WATER SUPPLY.—Haworth is supplied by gravitation from two reservoirs, from either of which the water can be turned into the mains. These reservoirs were constructed in 1851 and 1880 respectively, and together have a capacity of 936,000 gallons. Owing to occasional shortness of supply this Authority in 1892 made an agreement with the Keighley Corporation to supply them in case of deficiency. The supply throughout the year has been plentiful. No extensions of water mains have been laid.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—The town of Haworth has no complete system of sewerage, the greater part of the main drainage consisting of rubble. In the case of new streets and buildings the sewers and drains are laid in sanitary pipes, and the sewers in the main streets on the Brow have, since they were originally laid, been provided with means of inspection and ventilation. The private drainage, except in the case of buildings erected in recent years, consists also of rubble. With a few exceptions, where they discharge on to the land, the contents of the sewers find their way sooner or later into the River Worth, a tributary of the Aire, which in addition receives the refuse from the mills, and is always in a grossly polluted condition. The question of dealing with the sewage of Haworth has long been delayed in consequence of the absence of land within the district suitable for the purpose, but now, with the addition of the Lees and Cross Roads portion of the Bingley Outer District, the sewage from which is dealt with in the Worth Valley below Haworth, the Council will be in a position to go forward with a scheme as soon as the transfer is completed.

The Council should obtain the services of a competent engineer who should report upon the whole of the existing system, modifying such portions, where necessary, as could be admitted into a complete scheme, and to prepare plans for the proper sewerage and sewage disposal for the whole of Haworth.

EXTENSION OF URBAN DISTRICT.—An Inquiry was held by the County Council on March 25th, and adjourned to April 4th and 5th, into the proposed extension of the Haworth Urban District by the addition of Lees and Cross Roads, a portion of the Bingley Outer Urban District. This was strongly opposed by the Bingley Local Board and the

Keighley Corporation, and counsel were employed on both sides. The result of this lengthy Inquiry was that the County Council granted an Order for the extension. This was subsequently appealed against, and the Local Government Board held an Inquiry under Major-General Phipps Carey, R.E., on August 29th and 30th, at which the whole of the evidence was re-heard. The Borough of Keighley had withdrawn its opposition, but the appeal was entered by the Bingley Local Board. The Local Government Board upheld the Order, but the date of the transfer is not yet fixed. This Order necessitates combination with the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital Board, adoption of the model bye-laws with respect to new streets and buildings, and paves the way towards the provision of complete works of sewerage and sewage disposal.

MEANS OF EXCREMENT AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The privy-midden is the form of excrement disposal chiefly in use throughout the district. Many of the older ones have been re-constructed or moveable receptacles have been provided. The erection of new privies is subject to the requirements of the bye-laws in force. Since 1879 the Board has contracted for the removal of night-soil and ash-pit refuse, and the work has been very well done during the past year. A public tip for refuse is provided on the moor at West Lane end. The contract for the scavenging was re-let in March to Mr. Jackson Whittaker for one year for £175.

BYE-LAWS, &c.—The Board possesses a code of bye-laws with respect to “new streets and buildings” and “slaughter-houses,” which was incorporated in the “Haworth Local Board of Health Act, 1872.” These byelaws are, however, unsuited to the requirements of the present day, but from the date of the transfer of the extended district the model bye-laws with respect to “new streets and buildings” will be in force, and the old bye-laws will cease. The Board adopted the model bye-laws with respect to “common lodging-houses,” and these were allowed on December 18th, 1890. Regulations under the “Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order, 1886,” came into force in May, 1890.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADOPTED.—The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, was adopted for this district, and came into force on February 1st, 1890, and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, was adopted in 1892.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.—This Authority possesses no means for the proper isolation of cases of infectious disease, nor for the stoving and disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, &c., but from the date of transfer of the extended district the Haworth Urban District will form part of the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital District, and will have its representatives on the Joint Board.

POPULATION.—At the census of 1871 the population was 2,884, living in 656 houses, and that of 1881 was 3,816, living in 877 houses. The census of 1891 showed the population to be 5,034, living in 1,099 houses. I have estimated it up to the middle of 1895 to be 5,460, living in 1,210 houses, or an average of 4·5 per house.

BIRTHS.—The total births registered were 131 in number (64 males and 67 females). This is an increase of 34 upon last year, and is equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 24·0 per 1000, as compared with 18·1 last year, and 21·0 in 1893. The natural increase to the population is 45.

DEATHS.—The total deaths returned were 86 in number (46 males and 40 females). This is an increase of 5 upon last year, and is equivalent to a death-rate of 15·7 per 1000 living, as against 15·1 last year, and 17·0 in 1893.

The deaths occurred during each quarter as follows :

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
1884	26	22	12	28
1885	18	20	18	11
1886	15	20	18	16
1887	25	23	16	26
1888	30	19	14	16
1889	30	15	15	33
1890	29	21	18	29
1891	14	47	19	24
1892	22	23	21	34
1893	22	14	29	24
1894	26	26	14	15
1895	30	19	11	26

Mortality as to age :—

Deaths under 1 year of age	18	} 26 under 5 years of age.
„ over 1 year and under 5	8	
„ „ 5 „ 15	2	} 60 over 5 years of age.
„ „ 15 „ 25	3	
„ „ 25 „ 60	20	
„ „ 60	35	

Total..... 86

Tables A and B of the Mortality and Sickness in the Haworth Urban Sanitary District for the twelve calendar months ending December 31st, 1895.

TABLE A.

NAME OF DISEASE.	Total Deaths registered in the District.		
	—5	+5	Total.
— 5 means under 5 years of age.....			
+ 5 means over 5 years of age			
Smallpox
Measles
Scarlatina
Diphtheria
Croup (not “ spasmodic ”)
Whooping Cough.....
“ Continued ” { Typhus
Fevers. { Enteric or Typhoid.....
{ Of other or doubtful
Diarrhœa and Dysentery.....
Cholera
Rheumatic Fever
Erysipelas
Pyæmia
Puerperal Fever
Ague
Influenza
Phthisis.....	...	10	10
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	7	10	17
Heart Disease	10	10
Injuries	2	2
Diseases not named above	19	28	47
Total.....	26	60	86

TABLE B.

CASES OF SICKNESS.				
—5 means under 5 years of age		—5	+5	Total.
+5 means over 5 years of age				
Smallpox .....		...	...	...
Scarlatina		2	2	4
Diphtheria .....		...	1	1
Membranous Croup		4	...	4
Fevers.	{ Typhus.....	...	...	...
	{ Enteric or Typhoid.....	...	1	1
	{ Continued .....	...	4	4
	{ Relapsing.....	...	...	..
	{ Puerperal.. .....	...	...	...
Cholera .....		...	...	...
Erysipelas		1	5	6
Totals.....		7	13	20

No Hospital or other Public Medical Institution
in the District.

TABLE I.

Table showing population, inhabited houses, births and deaths for the twelve years 1884-1895 inclusive.

Population estimated at the middle of the year.		Number of Inhabited Houses in the District.	Births.	Deaths.
1884	4180	930	106	88
1885	4300	940	92	67
1886	4400	950	110	69
1887	4400	936	109	90
1888	4400	1048	139	79
1889	4800	1090	113	95
1890	4940	1112	122	97
1891	Census 5034	1099	128	104
1892	5100	1112	123	100
1893	5220	1208	110	89
1894	5340	1208	97	81
1895	5460	1210	131	86

The number of births is the highest annual number recorded with the exception of 1888.

TABLE II.

Table showing the annual birth-rate, rates of mortality, death-rates among children, and deaths in public institutions, during the twelve years 1884-95, inclusive, and the mean for the decade 1878-87 :—

Year.	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Annual Rate of mortality per 1000 living.	Deaths of Children un- der 1 year; percentage of total deaths.	Percentage of deaths of Children un- der 1 year to registered births.	Deaths of Children un- der 5 years; percentage of total deaths.	Total number of deaths in Public Insti- tutions.
1884	25·3	21·0	19·5	16·0	30·6	...
1885	21·3	15·5	16·4	11·9	26·8	...
1886	25·0	15·6	14·4	9·0	28·9	...
1887	24·7	20·4	23·3	19·2	37·7	...
Mean for Decade 1878-87	27·5	18·4	19·7	13·6	33·1	...
1888	31·5	17·9	18·9	10·7	25·3	...
1889	23·5	19·3	25·8	21·2	35·4	...
1890	24·6	19·6	20·6	16·3	32·9	...
1891	25·4	20·6	20·1	16·4	26·9	...
1892	24·1	19·6	22·0	17·8	40·0	...
1893	21·0	17·0	22·4	18·1	32·5	...
1894	18·1	15·1	20·9	17·5	32·0	...
1895	24·0	15·7	20·9	13·7	30·2	...

The birth-rate, though much higher than last year's, which was the lowest upon record, is below the average. The general death-rate, which is a trifle higher than last year's, is considerably below the average. There is a great improvement upon recent years in the infant mortality, while the percentage to total deaths of deaths of children under one and under five remains about the same. Among persons aged 60 and upwards there were 35 deaths, or a percentage to total deaths of 40·6.

MEAN AGE AT DEATH.—The mean age at death this year was 39·8 (39·3 for males and 40·3 for females), as compared with 35·8 last year, and 31·5 in 1893.

TABLE III.

Table showing number of deaths certified by registered medical practitioners, uncertified deaths, and inquests, with their percentage to total deaths, during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

	Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths.		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
Certified	82	74	79	93·2	91·3	91·8
Uncertified .. .	5	5	4	5·6	6·1	4·6
Inquests	2	2	3	2·2	2·4	3·4

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS IN 1895.

Locality.	Sex.	Age.	Cause Assigned.
Hebden Road	M	1 day.	Inanition.
Drill Street	M	2 mos.	Probably Debility.
Main Street	F	3 mos.	Convulsions.
Cliff Street	M	10 hours.	Premature Birth.

TABLE IV.

Table showing the mortality from certain classes of diseases, and proportions to population and to 1000 deaths, in the years 1893, 1894, 1895.

	Total Deaths.			Deaths per 1000 of Population.			Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1894	1893	1894	1895
1. Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases ..	3	1	...	0.5	0.1	...	33.7	12.3	..
2. Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)	15	16	17	2.8	2.9	3.1	168	197	197
3. Tubercular Diseases	13	12	14	2.4	2.2	2.5	146	148	162
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants.....	3	6	7	0.5	1.1	1.2	33.7	74.0	81.3
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants.....	11	5	9	2.1	0.9	1.6	123	61.7	104

NOTES.

1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast-milk, and Premature Birth.

5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

There is a slight increase in the deaths under the four last-named classes of disease, the largest increase being in those due to Convulsive Diseases of Infants.

TABLE V.

Table showing the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases in the years 1893, 1894, 1895.

Disease.	Deaths.			Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
Smallpox .....	...	..	...	...	...	..
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	2	1	...	22·4	12·3	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	11·2	...	...
TOTALS	3	1	...	33·7	12·3	...

It is satisfactory to note that no death has been returned from any of the seven principal zymotic diseases during the year.

Twenty certificates were received under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, as compared with 31 last year, and 40 in 1893.

SCARLATINA.—Three cases occurred in two houses in Sun Street in February and March, the disease in the second house being conveyed from the first. In both houses the drains were of rubble, with which the slopstone pipes were directly connected. A single case was reported in Main Street in December. Precautions were given, and disinfectants supplied, and there was no further spread. Two of the children were under and two over 5 years of age, and all were females.

DIPHTHERIA.—A case of “diphtheritic throat” was notified in a woman of 23 in Hebden Road in September. No insanitary condition was noted.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Four cases were notified as membranous croup in young children. The first of these occurred in Main Street in January. There was no clue to its origin. The next was in Sun Street, in February. Here the drainage was rubble, and the slopstone pipe connected. A case in March was reported at Balcony in a child of 11 months, and the drainage was satisfactory. Another case in March occurred in Hebden Road, and here the slopstone pipe was found to be connected directly with a stone drain.

TYPHOID FEVER.—A single case of typhoid fever was notified, that of a boy aged 8, living in Prospect Street, and this occurred in September. An untrapped opening communicating with the sewer was found in the cellar, and this was remedied.

CONTINUED FEVER.—Four cases were notified as “continued fever.” The first of these occurred in May in a girl of 17 in Changegate. At this house the slopstone pipe was found to be connected directly with the drain. The next, in August, was a woman aged 31. In this case the disease appeared to be imported, but the house drain was of rubble, and the slopstone pipe was directly connected with it. A case in a girl of 15 living in Prospect Street was notified in October. At this house no insanitary condition was found. The last case was that of a woman aged 44 in Mill Hey. This was a back-to-back house, and the slopstone pipe was directly connected with a stone drain.

ERYSIPELAS.—Six cases of erysipelas were reported during the year. Of these, one was under and five over 5 years of age. One was a male and five females.

TABLE VI.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, &c., completed in the year ending December 31st, 1895.

No. of complaints received	2
No. of houses, premises, &c., inspected.....	360
House drains repaired, cleansed, &c.	25
House drains trapped and ventilated.....	17
Privies and water closets repaired, cleansed, &c.	4
Privies and water closets supplied with water	1
Water closets provided	1
Pail closets provided	14
Privies provided	7
Houses provided with water supply	11
Ashpits, new provided.....	5
Ashpits repaired, covered, &c.	4
No. of ashpits ordered to be emptied.....	40
Removal of accumulation of dung, stagnant water, animal and other refuse...	5
Removal of animals improperly kept	4
Filthy houses ordered to be cleansed.....	1
Overcrowding	2
Smoke records taken	3
Slaughterhouses inspected	5
Bakehouses inspected	5
Dairies and cowsheds inspected.....	25

JULIUS SPENCER, Certificated Inspector of Nuisances.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES, &c.—The *Slaughter Houses* and *Bakehouses* have been under the regular supervision of the Inspector. There is no *Common Lodging House* at the present time. The *Dairies* and *Cowsheds*, 25 in number, have been regularly inspected, and are fairly well kept. There are no *noxious trades* in the district. Two instances of *overcrowding* were abated after notice. No *unsound meat* exposed for sale has come to my knowledge during the year. *Smoke observations* were taken by the Inspector of Nuisances. No *legal proceedings* have been necessary.

The following are the matters requiring the attention of the Council :—

1.—As the provision of the district with sufficient sewers for its effectual drainage is a duty which is imposed on the District Council, by the 15th section of the Public Health Act of 1875, and as by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act of 1876, no sewage is allowed to run into any stream without the best possible means being used for its purification, the Authority should take the necessary steps to provide Haworth with proper means of sewerage. This will necessarily include the efficient ventilation of public and private drains, the thorough disconnection of house drains from sewers, and the proper disposal of the sewage at the outfall.

2.—The pollution of the streams by solid matter being absolutely prohibited by the 2nd section of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, and the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, steps should be taken under Section 47 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, to prevent such pollution in the future.

FRANCIS E. ATKINSON, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Haworth Urban District Council,
February, 1896.

H A W O R T H

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1895.